

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XVII.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.

NO. 32.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE CAUCASIAN one year one dollar. Liberal commissions to those securing lists of subscribers. Write for particulars.

"A mirror and looking glasses trust is the latest. It would not be surprising if some sort of a quick silver combination was at the back of it." —*Philadelphia Times.*

Well, it is not a free silver combination, at any rate.

JEFFERSON once said "Independence is to be trusted only with the people—a phrase that must be read backward to suit the ideas of a certain modern class who think that the people are only to be 'trusted' into independence."

SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA, during his sojourn in England, should study the relation of tariff duties to trusts, so that he can explain on his return home how little tariff duties have to do with the upbuilding of trusts in free trade England.

A consignment to Chairman Simmons, the Republicans, have secured \$15,000 with which to buy legal opinion of machine Democratic lawyers (of which Mr. Simmons is the leader) against the constitutionality of the proposed amendment. If this be true, considering the number of these lawyers, it only goes to show that the Republicans haven't placed a very high estimate upon the selling "figger," per capita, of Mr. Simmons and Mr. Simmons's sort.

Now that Dreyfus is landed in France, and the wheels of justice have begun to turn, it is time for the Countess Castellane (Miss Anna Gould that was) to head another procession of Royalists, to show her disapproval of the triumph of the canaille. Otherwise the American public, with its characteristic impoliteness, might continue to regard her as the daughter of Joly Gould instead of the bought-and-paid-for aristocrat that she is.

Machinery for Silk Mill. With the work well up now on the third story, the Ashley Silk Spinning Mill at Fayetteville begins to show itself for what it is—the future centre of great industrial development. Its immense Corliss engine has just been received, and this will be speedily followed by all the other equipment of a first-class factory. The Talar, Holt & Hart cotton mill walls are rising as rapidly as industries hands can rear them. Massey's Hill has already been transformed into a pretty, busy village, attractive in its new homes, gardens, plots and neat churches, and when all these leviathans of labor begin to move their ponderous hands and run their huge shafting, that Fayetteville southern annex will be almost a city.

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We prefer to believe that the Press unintentionally, of course, did Mr. Choate an injustice in the selection of the extract it cable to America, and that there preceded or followed this extract explanatory statements which made its meaning clear. As it is we only know that Mr. Choate was making a tantalizing alliance speech, and

putting two and two together, we believe we have pretty fair comprehension of Mr. Choate's meaning. But what could the American have meant, who, on hearing that Choate was to go to England, was so filled with alarm for her safety, that he exclaimed "God save the Queen." We have heard of nothing in Mr. Choate's previous career to justify such apprehension; and we submit this more by way of inquiry than of comment.

THE A. AND M. COLLEGE.

Its Probable Policy Under Its New President.

Judge Winston was seen recently and asked about the future policy and management of the Agriculture and Mechanical College, stated in substance that he was not authorized, of course, to speak for the college or any one connected with it, but that he was satisfied from the temper of the board of trustees and from letters which he had received recently from his brother, that the Agricultural and Mechanical College would be conducted strictly along the lines of its incorporation. That there is no room in North Carolina for two State colleges along like lines. That the college must take on new life and activity, and that a new president would put himself in close contact and sympathy with every movement looking to the industrial and mechanical training of the youth of the State. That it would be his special pleasure to co-operate with the other industrial departments of the State government.

We are likewise pleased to state that Mr. Fries and Mr. Tompkins, who at first had some doubt as to the industrial qualifications of the new president have signed their wish and purpose to uphold the new administration and that they together with the other trustees, will welcome the new president to the college and that all will work in harmony for its upbuilding. There was never a time when such great results might be expected from any movement in this State as free from the industrial awakening of the last few years.

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ANOTHER DOLLAR DINNER.

Col. Wm. J. Bryan Speaks in Columbus, O.

HE DELIVERS AN ADDRESS

On the Subject of Democracy—No Retreat from the Stand Taken in 1896—The Money Question Not Dead.

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THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD

Of the Great Havoc wrought by Texas Floods.

HOUSTON, Tex., Special.—A correspondent has just returned from a voyage through the flooded districts. He says: "The half has not been told of the havoc wrought. The disaster is so appalling that a description is not possible. After this flood will come sickness, undoubtedly, and what a week ago was the fairest part of Texas, is now almost a God-forsaken wilderness. The waters of the Brazos have for six days covered its valley a depth of from six to thirty feet. Where a week ago there were on every hand fields of cotton and corn and thousands of acres of watermelons and cantaloupes, to-day there is slim mud all over the vegetation, the carcasses of cows, mules, pigs, dogs and cats and maybe human beings, for many are missing.

"Our party left Bryan at sunrise yesterday morning going to the Novato station, and a point about three miles from Millett. Here we encountered everywhere an overflow from the Novato, which spread out fully two miles on either side of the Houston & Texas Central track. Everything is under water. It looked on all sides like a great lake and the water was so high that for a vast area it completely submerged the telegraph and telephone poles along the line. In truth portions of the Novato bottoms are even now a perfect sea, extending four or five miles wide at certain points.

"I saw hundreds of houses there totally submerged and as many more were swept from their foundations and destroyed. The planters of the bottoms are still moving their stock, to places where they can be cared for. They are all nobly helping each other and taking refuge wherever they can, some of them seeking safety on housesteps. All the planters stated that the outside world has no conception of the floods or losses incurred by the destruction of crops, stock and buildings. Nearly every planter has built boats and sent them through the flooded districts to render assistance to the people and if possible to save some of their downing stock.

"The flooded district has a length of over 500 miles, a breadth of probably 50 miles and in all this vast space damage incalculable has been done. The loss of life will never be fully known, perhaps; the bottoms were thickly settled, mostly with negro tenant farmers. Among these has been the greatest loss of life.

"To show the damage done the following estimates have been made by men who are in a position to know: Lives lost from 100 to 300; loss to farmers, including crops, as well as live stock from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000; damage to railroads and country bridges \$20,000,000 to \$4,000,000. These estimates are based on the flood damage in the whole area. It is known that more than 60 people have met their death and that many bodies have been recovered. It is not believed that all of them will ever be recovered.

The Peace Conference.

THE HAGUE, By Cable.—Frederick Hollis secretary of the American delegation to the peace conference, referring in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press to the proposals of the United States for the protection of private property at sea, with the exception of contraband of war, in time of war, from capture or seizure, said: "We have strong grounds for making the propositions. The president understood that the Russian invitation comprised the question of private property at sea, and has instructed us to raise the question. We will push the matter energetically, insisting that the conference is competent and that if its competence is doubtful a liberal interpretation should be given to it.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	
ONE YEAR.....	\$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....	.60
THREE MONTHS.....	.35

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C. as second-class mail matter

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

The Agricultural Department, lately known in the partisan parlance of the Democratic press as "The Manure-pile of the Administration," has, under its new regime, been given a new christening by these selfsame authors of its late disparaging epithet; and the Agricultural Department is now known in Democratic diction by the simple but odious title of "The Rose-bed." A beautiful appellation, to be sure; and one which does infinite credit to the ingenious minds of the gentlemen in charge of the soubriquet department of the Democratic machine shop. We admire the name and rejoice in its appropriate application to a state department, but of its appropriateness a doubt harrasses us—a doubt born of a statement which recently appeared in the Charlotte Observer over the signature of a Democrat of Perquimans county, in the form of an open letter addressed to the Democratic Board of the Agricultural Department, complaining that they had appointed a Democrat as fertilizer inspector who was entirely without character and who bears a reputation of ranker or dirtier than the fertilizer he inspects. Of the man thus appointed and the charge against him, we have nothing to say; as it is simply a matter of domestic infidelity in the Democratic household, which we regard as none of our business. But the question that presents itself to our minds is this: Does such an unsavory record smell of the perfume of roses in the nostrils of those who know it to be a part of the Agricultural Department have bestowed upon that institution its new name of Rosebed? But we are not complaining of the name. It is one calculated to suit all. Its authors may regard it as appropriate; and the rest of the state will appreciate it as a thing of beauty. And certainly there's no harm done; for, after all, "What's in a name?"

When the last Legislature was in session the News and Observer called upon the Legislature to increase the assessment of railroad property in the State from thirty-two million to sixty-six million dollars, if we remember correctly. Further than that, the News and Observer with facts and figures and unanswerable argument, proved that even with this increase of assessment in railroad property that still the railroads would not be paying as much of their share of taxation as the average citizen of the State pays. The Legislature refused to take such action, but passed a resolution instructing the Corporation Commission to take the matter in hand. Recently the Corporation Commission took this matter under consideration, and instead of increasing the assessment of railroad property from thirty-two million to sixty-six million, they made an increase of less than one-third of that amount. The next morning, strange to say, the News and Observer threw up its hat with a shout of victory, and congratulated the State upon having such a brave and righteous Corporation Commission, and said that the following remarkable paragraph appeared in the Wilmington Messenger:

"Mars Walker, the faithful old colored Democrat is in need of employment. He is a deserving man and we hope some of our citizens who need help will find a place for him. A message left at the Messenger office will reach him."

A few months ago the Messenger advised the people of Wilmington to employ nothing but white labor in the interest of white supremacy. White labor leagues were formed upon the advice of the Messenger to carry out this purpose. But it seems from the above that it is not the color of the negro's skin to which the Messenger objected. It seems that any negro who will vote the Democratic ticket is a good enough white man for the machine Democrats, and the kind of one that they want to help give employment to. It is in fact eligible to membership in the Messenger's White Labor Unions when white men who opposed the Red Shirt and anarchistic methods of the machine Democracy are not. In other words, it is not the success of white supremacy that concerns the Messenger but the Democratic machine.

The Charlotte Observer, in its issue of last Saturday closes an editorial with the following:

"The free silver question, if present appearances are guide for the future, will next year be the dominant one, with Mr. Bryan as its expression and it will then be fought to a finish, as it was not in 1896. Perhaps 'twere better so."

Which of course means that the Observer has given up hope of defeating the nomination of Bryan, or least hopes he will be defeated if nominated.

Judge (to a man for having five wives)—"How could you be so hardened a villain?" The Prisoner—"Please, your honor, I was only trying to get a good one." Tit-Bits,

should occupy, and the kind of teachers that should fill its different chairs; and such professors he will have if they are to be found. We expect to see Dr. Winston do more than this; we expect to see him raise the dignity and importance of the agricultural and mechanical professions in North Carolina. In short, we believe there is a great future for the Institution under President Winston's management.

There is considerable difference of opinion among those who have looked into the merits of the question as to the advantages and disadvantages of the Round Cotton Bale. In addition to these differences of opinion as to the merits per se of the proposed bale, there is a fear among farmers and ginners that it may result in a great ginning monopoly. However that may be the opinion of such practical and experienced cotton men as Alexander Sprunt & Sons will be of interest. In a recent letter with reference to the proposed bale they say:

"Our attention has been drawn today, for the first time, to Mr. Seal's letter in your paper, dated New York, April 15. The statement made by us, to which he refers, was written to one of our correspondents, or agents, and was not intended for publication. We do not desire a newspaper controversy for the Filipinos, which had been sold over the counter for the Union Jack."

THE CAUCASIAN asks the co-operation of its friends in aiding to increase its circulation. It is necessary if Peoples Party principles are to be advanced, for the public to read Peoples Party literature. And in working to increase the circulation of Populist papers, you will be doing good work in this direction. Write to us for subscription blanks etc., and in the meantime try to get the terms under which these sales were executed; we simply made the statement as it came to us from responsible people.

We call attention to an article in this issue of the paper written by Col. R. B. Davis, bearing upon the proposed constitutional amendment. Col. Davis is a Populist who, with the present lights before him is opposed to the amendment, and will follow up this article with others giving his objections more in detail. As much as Col. Davis is a very strong and vigorous writer, his article will be looked for with interest.

The American Economist, a rank protection paper published in New York, and which, even through the campaign of 1896, refused to recognize any other issue than the tariff, rejoiced at the declaration of Mr. Havemeyer that protection is the mother of all trusts, because it is in the direction of making the tariff the issue. The Economist is quick to pick up the gauntlet, and to afford the contestants every facility for fair play.

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"Unfortunately for him, he begins with a "half-truth"—viz., that "the mother of all trusts is the customs Tariff bill." Nobody has ever predicted for trusts anything like immaculate conception, so if they have any "mother" at all they must have also a "father," and as the eldest of the brood is the great old "he" trust of them all, the "Alkali Trust" of England (with a "kid" on this side of the water), papa's name must be Free Trade."

A little far-fetched, isn't it? But then its meaning is clear enough. The Republican will say to the Democrat: "You may swear as loud as you please that protection is the cause of trusts, but we will swear as stoutly that it is free trade. If they can raise this issue, what a pretty contest it will be—with the trusts to umpire the game.

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Headache

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C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

at all druggists or by mail.

Hood's Pills

Will they rouse the liver, restore full, regular action of the bowels, they do not grip or pain, do not irritate or stimulate the intestinal organs, and have a positive tonic effect. 25c. at all druggists or by mail of

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Editor of CAUCASIAN.

When by one of those convulsions, that are of periodic recurrence, are not only politic, the Democratic party for the last three years has been in possession of the requisite three fifths of the Legislature of 1875, it made haste to summon Robeson to save the State, or to speak with entire candor and correctness, "by stealing Robeson to hold the State," it secured a majority of that convention, it proceeded without let or hindrance, except such as was enjoined by a power higher than itself, to frame a new Constitution, in accordance with its own sweet will and pleasure. Every section of every article of this new Constitution, from Alpha to Omega was the exclusive work of its own hands, and is to-day the organic law of the State. And by one of its provisions the negro was recognized as a sovereign in his own right, and as such was clothed with the elective franchise, as with a royal robe and diadem, and in the following terms:

"Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old, shall have the right to vote in the State twelve months, and nine days in the county in which he resides to vote, shall be deemed an elector." Art. 6, Sec. 1, Constitution 1875.

From this it will be seen that no restriction is placed upon the right to vote, and no question was raised as to his perfect equipment and equality.

No educational qualification was prescribed. And no petty property qualification in the shape of a pauper poll-tax receipt was exacted, but absolute manhood suffrage was granted.

Such then is the record which the Democratic party has emblazoned, in colors that will never fade, upon the political history of this State. But now when it abandons its own record, and is seen running from it in headlong retreat, so sudden a reversal of its attitude in respect to it prompts the inquiry, Why and wherefore this change?

It cannot be because unrestricted negro suffrage was an untried experiment in 1875, as we already had, at that time nearly ten years of costly experience with it, while emerging from the period of reconstruction, which left nothing that was now to be learned upon that subject.

Nor can it be because he is much poorer now than he was then, and has thereby lost his interest in the public welfare, for I believe in the People's Party did not enter politics to regulate the suffrage question and in as much as it is not one of the great principles of the party upon which every member of the party is strongly united, we will publish communications from all Populists who desire to express their views upon the subject. In this way the general Populist sentiment of the State can be better sound than perhaps in any other.

IN HONOR OF MAJ. BUTLER.

He May Locate in Charlotte—an Elegant Army Tea in His Honor.

Charlotte Observer.]

Major George E. Butler, of Clinton, Sampson county, is in the city. He comes to look the legal ground over with a view to locating here for the practice of his profession. Mr. Butler was major of the Third Battalion, First North Carolina Regiment. He is a brother of Senator Butler and was the Populist Senator from the 14th senatorial district in the army. He was taken in early by Major Butler, Captain Robertson, and Lieutenant Hirshinger, and shown the city.

Last evening Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Wilder gave an elegant tea in honor of Major Butler. The page of time were rolled back and "we're tenting to-night on the old camp ground" in Jacksonville and Cuba, was the interesting trend of memory and thought. Many charming reminiscences of army life—the unwritten history that is oftentimes the most interesting—we told.

Major Butler has the gifts to make him a less popular society than he was in the army. He would be a delightful addition to Charlotte so let those who had the pleasure of meeting him last night, express the wish, over the sparkling cup, that he would cast his lot in Charlotte.

The following remarkable para-

graph appeared in the Wilmington Messenger:

"Mars Walker, the faithful old colored Democrat is in need of employ-

ment. He is a deserving man and we hope some of our citizens who need help will find a place for him. A message left at the Messenger office will reach him."

A few months ago the Messenger advised the people of Wilmington to employ nothing but white labor in the interest of white supremacy.

White labor leagues were formed upon the advice of the Messenger to carry out this purpose. But it seems from the above that it is not the color of the negro's skin to which the Messenger objected. It seems that any negro who will vote the Democratic ticket is a good enough white man for the machine Democrats, and the kind of one that they want to help give employment to. It is in fact eligible to membership in the Messenger's White Labor Unions when white men who opposed the Red Shirt and anarchistic methods of the machine Democracy are not. In other words, it is not the success of white supremacy that concerns the Messenger but the Democratic machine.

The Charlotte Observer, in its issue of last Saturday closes an editorial with the following:

"The free silver question, if present appearances are guide for the future, will next year be the dominant one, with Mr. Bryan as its expression and it will then be fought to a finish, as it was not in 1896. Perhaps 'twere better so."

Which of course means that the Observer has given up hope of defeating the nomination of Bryan, or least hopes he will be defeated if nominated.

Judge (to a man for having five wives)—"How could you be so hardened a villain?" The Prisoner—"Please, your honor, I was only trying to get a good one." Tit-Bits,

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Democratic Party when in Control of the Constitutional Convention of 1875 Approved and Confirmed Universal Negro Suffrage as we have it To-day and now Seeks to Overthrow it by a Suffrage Amendment that Violates the Constitution of the United States.

Editor of CAUCASIAN.

When by one of those convulsions, that are of periodic recurrence, are not only politic, the Democratic party for the last three years has been in possession of the requisite three fifths of the Legislature of 1875, it made haste to summon Robeson to save the State, or to speak with entire candor and correctness, "by stealing Robeson to hold the State," it secured a majority of that convention, it proceeded without let or hindrance, except such as was enjoined by a power higher than itself, to frame a new Constitution, in accordance with its own sweet will and pleasure. Every section of every article of this new Constitution, from Alpha to Omega was the exclusive work of its own hands, and is to-day the organic law of the State. And by one of its provisions the negro was recognized as a sovereign in his own right, and as such was clothed with the elective franchise, as with a royal robe and diadem, and in the following terms:

"Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old, shall have the right to vote in the State twelve months, and nine days in the county in which he resides to vote, shall be deemed an elector." Art. 6, Sec. 1, Constitution 1875.

From this it will be seen that no restriction is placed upon the right to vote, and no question was raised as to his perfect equipment and equality.

No educational qualification was prescribed. And no petty property qualification in the shape of a pauper poll-tax receipt was exacted, but absolute manhood suffrage was granted.

Such then is the record which the Democratic party has emblazoned, in colors that will never fade, upon the political history of this State. But now when it abandons its own record, and is seen running from it in headlong retreat, so sudden a reversal of its attitude in respect to it prompts the inquiry, Why and wherefore this change?

It cannot be because unrestricted negro suffrage was an untried experiment in 1875, as we already had, at that time nearly ten years of costly experience with it, while emerging from the period of reconstruction, which left nothing that was now to be learned upon that subject.

It is superior to other blood remedies because it cures diseases which they can not reach. Goest to the bottom—to the cause of the disease—and will cure.

Eczema—which is more than skin-deep, and can not be reached by local applications of ointments, salves etc., applied to the surface.

The disease is an obstinate disease and can not be cured by a remedy which is only a tonic. Swift's Specific—

S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., July 13 1899

RALEIGH'S ALTERATIONS.

The Cruiser to Have New Boilers, Decks, Bulkheads and Hatchets.

The Cruiser Baltic, which was with Admiral Dewey's fleet in the battle of Manila Bay, is to undergo extensive alterations, involving an outlay of about \$245,000. A naval survey board has reported a general plan of repairs. They include new boilers, new decks, the removal of as much of the iron upper work as possible, iron bulkheads, hatchets, and a better system of ventilation. The present heavy masts are to be taken out, and light pole masts substituted. It is probable that the gunning towers also will be taken off. The Raleigh is now at the Portsmouth yard, where the repairs will probably be made.

GRENCH'S GATE WEEK.

The State Firemen's Tournament will be held in Greensboro, August 23, 24, 25, and 26, and the people of that progressive city propose to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner.

The celebration will be turned into a "gate week" of the rarest enjoyment, and all who attend will be made to feel at home in the "Gate City" of North Carolina.

In addition to the meeting of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association, and the many interesting events incident thereto, such as quick-steaming contests, reel races, hook and ladder races, etc., there will be many other interesting and instructive features.

The railroad rates are so low as to enable all to attend. Tickets will be sold on a basis of one half-class fare for the round trip. The fares will be as follows: \$1.00, 21st, 22d, August 1, 2, and 3; \$1.25, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th; \$1.50, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. Good to return until August 7. On August 2 and 3 (Wednesday and Thursday) a rate of practical one cent a mile will prevail. This rate will apply to points within 150 miles of Greensboro and extend beyond that distance to include Wilmington, Kinston, Rocky Mount, and Asheville.

THE POWER OF TRUSTS.

The Monitor submits the following from the Kansas City Times, as showing a practical illustration of the dangers it pointed out last month under the caption, "The Multiplying Trusts":

Last Tuesday morning President M. C. Wetmore of the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company of St. Louis called his 8,000 employees together upon the lawn in front of the company's office and said to them: "From now on I shall devote my time, my money and my God-given earnings to fighting the trusts which are throwing their tentacles like a mighty octopus about the business of this country."

The occasion was the formal announcement that the great Liggett & Meyers company could no longer resist the onslaughts of the main tobacco trust, and had been forced to surrender it.

It would have been forced to give up its independence, however, and the other stockholders been as firm and determined as Colonel Wetmore. For several years he had battled to keep the trust from absorbing the plant he had helped build up from a little beginning to the largest plug tobacco factory in the world; but when the other members yielded to the influence of the trust there was nothing left for him to do but burch his shares with the majority and retire. "It is every man's duty," he said, "to use his best endeavor toward suppressing these giant, grasping, unscrupulous combinations, which are a menace to the business of the country and the liberty of the people."

Doctor, my husband says black red spots appear before his eyes every night. What do you advise? I advise that he stop playing poker. —Chicago News.

THE YARN IS 25 PER CENT STRONGER.

Test of the Roundlap Cotton Bale in New England Mills.

Mr. Wm. C. Lovering, leading New England Cotton manufacturer says:

The Roundlap bale of the American Cotton Company continues to win favor with the manufacturers of England, as well as with the spinners of Europe. You can readily understand why this should be so, in view of the saving, and of the fact that after making a very thorough investigation in one of my mills last summer I found that the average strain of yarn spun from this bale is about 25 per cent greater than the strength of the yarn spun from the old bale."

A Natural Evolution.

New York World.

The formation of an enormous republican steel trust, representing \$250,000,000 of capital and practically controlling the steel output of this country is a perfectly logical development of the situation. Our manufacturers are able to produce iron and steel cheaper than they can be turned out anywhere else in the world. This is evidenced by the fact that we exported last year over \$7,000,000 worth of these products to Europe and to Central and South American Asiatic markets in competition with European manufacturers.

Still, to invite just such a monopoly as is now forming in our law imposes an average duty of 45 per cent on manufacturers of iron and steel. Is it strange that we are to have a gigantic new trust?

PYNY-PECTORAL
A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

VERY VALUABLE remedy in all affections of the THROAT OR LUNGS.

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Lim.

Proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAPT. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANIER, Congressman from New York, is President of the New York Star which publishes every day a FORTY DOLLAR BICYCLE daily, as offered by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., Col. Asst. Dist. Atty., and Governor Hayes of New York, Fred. Feigl of New York, are among the well known names in their Board of Directors.

How the Government Con-tacts Non Conformist.]

In the beginning of the war with Spain Uncle Sam bought 200 vessels to be used in the conduct of the war. These were brought from the truly loyal men friends of the officers of the government. From the men who had a pull, and as a result the government paid more than twice what they were worth and the extra money went into the hands of the friends of the public officials. These vessels are no longer needed and they are now being sold. Here are some of the prices paid, and the present appraisement of the property:

Uncle Sam paid \$200,000 for the Niagara, but the Niagara is offered for sale now at the appraised valuation of \$0,000.

He paid \$57,000 for the Esopus, which is now appraised at \$20,000.

He paid \$85,769 for the Scipio and is offering it for sale at the appraised valuation of \$25,000.

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ARP AND THE BOOKS.

Cill Says There is No Entertainment as Cheap as Reading.

GOOD BOOKS A BLESSING

But Arp Does Not Think "Uncle Tom's Cabin" a Blessing--Other Matters Discussed.

Some notable person--I believe it was Lady Montague--said "There is no entertainment so cheap as reading and pleasure as lasting." Especially is this true nowadays when there is so much to read that is cheap, instructive and interesting. In fact, reading is now the best part of a liberal education. A well-read person is better equipped and fitted for the duties and trials of life than the scholar who has graduated at the top in the arts and sciences. Of course, I mean good reading--such as history, ancient and modern; biography, where we get both example and precept; good story books and standard novels that teach good morals; good magazine literature and good newspapers, whose editors are conscientious and fulfil their responsibility. "A man sows, so shall he reap," and we might as truly say what a child reads so will his or her moral and emotional character be. The schools educate the intellect only, but reading affects the heart, the emotions and passions and establishes the character of the young for good or evil. Man has been defined to be a bundle of prejudices, and these prejudices most generally come from the books, magazines and papers that we read.

Little stories like "Androcles and the Lion" or "Damon and Pythias" have molded the character of thousand of children, and just so has "Robinson Crusoe," the "Young Marooners" and the "Swiss Family Robinson" established the characters of children of a large growth. Whether a man despises or admires Napoleon depends on whether he has read Scott or Abbott. Whether a man was a Whig or a Democrat in the old times depended on the newspaper he took. As great a man as Dr. Miller, who was an old-line Whig, had a contempt for Thomas Jefferson because he was the founder of the Democratic party. Jefferson must have been a great man.

"For we write the Declaration of Independence." "And what is that?" said the doctor. "But a series of ungrammatical pictures that any schoolboy might have written. The first sentence is ridiculous, for it says a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. A decent respect? Who ever heard of an indecent respect? Why didn't he say 'repect for' and leave out the decent?" and he scurried the whole document from a whig standpoint.

Well, I was ruminating about this while reading Percy Gregg's high-toned but merciless criticism of Harriet Beecher Stowe, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Gregg had sojourned in the South during slavery times and knew the book was a lie when it was written, and that it was written to inflame the Northern mind and precipitate a collision. That Pledger fully warranted his principles and malignity. It was Henry Ward Beecher who, incited old John Brown to his reckless deeds and daring and who declared from his pulpit that Sharp's rifles were better missionaries than Bibles, and that to shoot at a slave holder and miss him was a sin against heaven. It was that same Beecher who, while a preacher, seduced the wife of one of his members and broke up the family, and after weeks of a mock trial got a whitewashing verdict from a packed committee.

But it was ruminating about the far-reaching influence and effect of that book and "How it fired the northern heart and the English heart against us, and how it was a lie and wholly misrepresented the people, and now the Lord blessed Sherman and the prospects, because he made the people believe a lie, and how St. John said no one should enter heaven except by birth or make a lie, and so I was wondering where the Beechers are now.

But the trouble is, they won't stop. Almost every mail brings me newspapers with marked articles denouncing us and threatening us for this lynching business, and they all pity the fate of Sam Hose and weep over that incendiary scoundrel whom they call that good, inoffensive old preacher Lige Strickland. May the Lord have mercy upon us and keep us calm and serene, it is my prayer. My last comes from The Human Alliance, of New York, and says: "Three thousand demons turned loose upon a helpless prisoner. They cut off his ears and fingers and plucked out his eye balls and plunged knives into his body. His liver and heart went into small pieces, and the high bidder. Not long before the mob took one negro prisoner from the guard, and shot them all to death save one. That one was Sam Hose, who escaped. Crawford was one of the mob and Sam Hose was only avenging the death of his friends when he killed Crawford. After burning Sam Hose, the mob found an old honored negro preacher named Strickland and lynched him. Then comes the usual anathema, and the article winds up with the assertion that a race conflict is inevitable.

And now comes the Atlanta Age and Wesley Pledger, the mulatto editor, says, in answer to J. Pope Brown, "the negro is ready to go. There is not one negro in ten that will not gladly welcome opportunity to go." The negro longer to get away. J. Pope Brown and his like. He wants the Anglo-Saxon race to buy a piece of ground from China or anywhere that will enable him to leave Pope Brown and others who have robbed him for years. We are anxious to go--we are ready. This crowd brought our mothers here and deloused them and outraged them till we find 6,000,000 of mulattoes, kinsmen of this man Brown and his friends. Let us go as we went the children of Israel from Egypt, and harden not your hearts when we get ready to leave."

Then he copies Joseph Henderson's reply to Governor Norther, which contains more lies to the square inch than writing I have ever seen. Henderson belongs to the Thomas Fortune--Ida Wells gang, who are making big money out of Yankee hate and credulity. He made his speech in Boston and said he was a Georgian and his mother obeyed the slave-master's whip and felt the bloodhound's bite. What a liar, but he has made those Yankees believe it. In all my experience I never knew a negro woman to run away, nor did I ever hear of a bloodhound biting man or woman. Sometimes bad negro men ran away and were properly punished when they came back, or were taken up and brought back. I never heard of a dozen runaways in my county. As a rule all negroes were humanely treated. Every master knew that it

impaired their value to treat them otherwise. Percy Gregg declares, in his history, that the Southern Slaves were the best treated servants the world over saw. The young and the old were cared for kindly and affectionately by master and mistress, and their condition was infinitely better than the poor of England or Germany or of the Northern United States.

Pledger gives Henderson's speech in large headlines and calls it "Plain Words." The article is malignant, mendacious and incendiary, and this man Pledger could not run his paper in Wilmington nor in any country town in Georgia. It is a weak menace to the peace between the races. He advises the negroes to patronize negroes in all avocations. What a fool. Suppose the merchants of Cartersville should conclude to patronize white draymen and white carpenters, and then with only what could be done of the negroes who now so faithfully serve us? What would become of Joe Brown and Tribble, our expert carriage makers whose deportment and conduct of life are the scholars who have graduated at the top in the arts and sciences. Of course, I mean good reading--such as history, ancient and modern; biography, where we get both example and precept; good story books and standard novels that teach good morals; good magazine literature and good newspapers, whose editors are conscientious and fulfil their responsibility. "A man sows, so shall he reap," and we might as truly say what a child reads so will his or her moral and emotional character be. The schools educate the intellect only, but reading affects the heart, the emotions and passions and establishes the character of the young for good or evil. Man has been defined to be a bundle of prejudices, and these prejudices most generally come from the books, magazines and papers that we read.

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WEEKLY CRO? BULLETIN.

Army Worms Have Appeared in Many Localities.

Many unfavorable reports were received from crop correspondents for the week ending Monday, July 3, 1893, which indicate that the drought is becoming general throughout the State. Light scattered showers occurred on three days, which were poorly distributed and entirely insufficient for the requirements of crops, though in several counties large amounts fell (Marion, 2.89 inches; Wilmington, 1.26) and crops there continue to do well. The drought is most severe in Mecklenburg and adjoining counties, and thence northward to the mountains, covering the central-west portion of the State. The weather is below the normal, with quite a noticeable fall June 30th, which did not last long enough to be injurious. The amount of sunshine was abundant. In general crops have been well taken care of, and except where the drought is most severe are still in good condition. In many counties good rains occurred and crops continue to do well, especially in the southeast and in mountainous districts.

Corn is suffering most for lack of moisture. The crop is coming into silk and tassel generally, and laying by nearly finished. Army worms are doing much damage to corn in many counties, chiefly Bladen, Johnson, Wake and Cumberland. Cotton is doing well, but yields a color and size not yet above average, caused by dryness. Some bolls were reported on early plants in the following counties: Anson, Franklin, Johnson and Jones. Tobacco continued to be promising in the East, but is not so good elsewhere. Toppings is under way and a few early cuttings have been made in Lenoir, Bladen and Duplin counties. In some counties it is growing too tall and narrow. Harvest is over, threshing under way with deficient yields but grains of fairly good quality. Spring oats are ripening very low and are poor. Rice is doing very well, with good stand, and a large yield is expected. Vegetable peanuts, potatoes and melons need rain very much. Pumpkins are being mown down, especially wild blackberries, and very poor; only grapes are promising. The critical period of the crop season is now at hand.

Insects and Stored Grains.

The deprivations of insects that attack stored grain may also be largely responsible for the much trouble. If bins have been infested grain there certainly should not be used for new grain until they have been thoroughly cleaned, and it is a very excellent practice to clean a bin anyhow, before new grain is put into it. But the sovereign remedy for this class of insects is bisulphite of carbon. This is a colorless liquid with a very disagreeable odor, and is a powerful poison. It is very inflammable and must be kept away from fire. At ordinary temperatures it vaporizes, and becomes heavier than air, descends to the floor, and will kill anything in that is alive.

The manner of applying it is to pour it into shallow dishes, and set them on the surface of the grain. From a pound to a pound and a half may be used for tight bins, but open bins and cribs will require a larger quantity. The grain may be exposed to the treatment for twenty-four hours, or even longer, without injuring it for milling purposes, and without destroying its power of germination. If buildings are badly infested, it is well to repeat the treatment, in warm weather, in about six weeks. Bisulphite of carbon is not very expensive. If bought at wholesale, the cost of treating a ton of grain would not be over twenty cents at most--The Epitomist.

WE ARE CALLED.

"By what do they call them stampers?"

"Because they are generally stumped when anybody asks a question requiring an answer that the public can understand."

Pierre Loti's plans for the future include trips to Asia Minor, Persia, the Himalayas and the plains of India. It is said that he never reads books, but finds all the mental aliment he wants in charge of surroundings.

VISITED BY SCHURMAN.

Makes Three Weeks Trip Through The Archipelago.

PEOPLE DO NOT WISH TO FIGHT

Said to Be Waiting for Result of War in Luzon Before Declaring Themselves for Peace.

MANILA, By Cable.--Prof. J. G. Schurman, of the United States advisory commission for the Philippines, returned to Manila Sunday from a three weeks' tour of the southern islands. He takes an entirely hopeful view of the general conditions there. The intelligent and substantial citizens deserve American protection. The masses are awaiting the settlement of the war in the island of Luzon before declaring themselves. They are chiefly anxious to be undisturbed. The president of the town of Santo Nicolas, in the island of Cebu, said to Mr. Schurman: "We do not wish to fight. We would be neutral."

The president of the commission thinks this fairly expresses the sentiments of the people in the Southern islands of the archipelago. Many of the towns there are in the hands of small bands of Tagalos and the people fear to endorse American rule until the next year after onions or cabbages are well where it had been on strong soil not dry. A crop of corn fits land for growing strawberries or any of the bush fruits another year excellently well, but they do not grow very well in either onions or any of cabbage or turnip families. They do well the next year after onions or cabbages, fairly well after beets. A crop of early peas may be used to fit the land for setting strawberry plants in August.

A Car for Chickens.

Little chickens, in order to develop strength and size, must be given plenty of exercise. It is true not only of fowls, but of all animals as well. Cramped confinements will make runts of the finest breed of chickens, even though they be given every other attention with highest feeding.

A good sized run for fifty chicks for the first two or three weeks would be 6x10 feet, constructed out of one inch wire netting two feet wide, with twelve inch baseboard around the bottom. The ground should be kept well sprinkled with sand and swept clean every two days, with a fresh supply of sand added.

After the chicks get older and stronger they may be allowed larger runs in which some kind of green crop should be growing. Wheat, barley or clover could be sown in the latter part of August or September, when the plants will just right for the chicks to peck. After the chicks are off on dry days, the chicks could be turned out of their narrow, clean runs and given the benefit of the pickings furnished by the green food, together with such insects, bugs, etc., as they will find and claws around over the wheat or clover patch. --Atlanta Journal.

Curing Room for Cheese.

An above ground curing room for cheese with a sub-earth duct to provide cool air is desirable. Proper insulation of the room by means of double walls, floor and ceiling with an air cell between them. The outer one should be properly covered with three-ply to make the structure tight. When properly in a sub-earth room with a sub-earth air duct can be kept continually at from sixty to sixty-five degrees. The general plan of the sub-earth duct is this: There ought to be a stack to admit air. It ought to be about fifty to seventy feet high with a hood so arranged as to turn an opening toward the wind and cause a draft down the stack. The stack ought to be about a passage about twelve feet underground, where the ground is coolest, for a distance of about one hundred feet and then up into the curing room. The curing room must of course have a ventilation. The sub-earth duct may be divided into several cool passages by means of drain pipe. This arrangement will give more relief than any other to the curing room.

Birds That Dance.

There is no longer any doubt that birds are addicted to the dance. The bowie bird and the prairie fowl are adepts in the art, while the American grouse is a veritable master of ceremonies. It is the custom of these birds to prepare their ballroom by beating down the grass with their wings and then dancing in circles.

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